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## The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

### SHERMAN'S GRAND ADVANCE.

News Received in Richmond.

Great Panic in Georgia.

Macon Probably Captured.

Good Marching on Pulaski, Tenn.

Good News from Arkansas.

Price Again Defeated.

His Loss 1,000 Men.

Operations in Virginia.

Dutch Gap Canal Ready.

Heavy Firing on the Right.

Interesting Rebel News.

Grant to Make a Combined Attack.

An Army Marching

Against Sherman.

Thanksgiving Day.

How It Will Be Observed.

A Feast for Rich and Poor.

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Probable Capture of Macon, Ga.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Richmond papers of this

afternoon have the following: We are permitted to

announce that the Richmond papers of yesterday

morning (Tuesday, Nov. 22) contain dispatches

from Macon that on Sunday last Gen. Sherman was

within 15 miles of that place, marching upon the

city. It is believed in high military quarters that

before this Macon has fallen. Information consid-

ered reliable has been received that the city was

only garrisoned by Georgia militia, composed

chiefly of old men and boys, and that no attempt

would be made to defend it, fearing that its de-

struction would follow. No reports from Richmond

papers of to-day having been received, the infer-

ence is confirmatory of the above probability.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The latest information in

possession of the Government authorities is that

Richmond papers of Tuesday contain a dispatch

from Macon, that on Sunday Gen. Sherman was

within 15 miles of that city, and marching upon it.

The belief is entertained in high military quarters

that before now Macon has fallen.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Late Richmond papers,

just received here, announce that there is a great

panic in Georgia in consequence of Sherman's

movements; and that part of the Georgia Le-

gislation has been captured at Griffin by Federal

cavalry.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Dutch Gap Canal to be Opened.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—There is information

from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but

a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal

will be opened.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23.—The mail steamer

Thomas Collier, which arrived from City Point

this evening, brings down a report of heavy firing

on the right of Gen. Butler's position, and of contin-

ued firing between the pickets during the past few

days.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

Hood Marching on Pulaski, Etc.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—A Paducah dispatch of yes-

terday says military affairs in this district are

active. Every rebel move on this side the Missis-

sippi is now known. The whole country has been

thoroughly scouted, and parties bring in prisoners

daily. The concentration of troops and the coming

of A. J. Smith means something, but what it is

not proper to state. A few days, however, will

doubtless develop the plan of the contemplated

campaign. Both the Cumberland and Tennessee

ivers are in good boating order, and will prove

valuable auxiliaries to military operations in Ten-

nessee and Kentucky.

The gunboats Porcia and Pawpaw returned here

on Sunday, from a reconnaissance up the Tennes-

see river. The bodies of Ensign Hays, of the gun-

boat Undine, and Capt. Allen, of the transport Ve-

lue, killed when their vessels were captured by

Forrest's gunboats, were found. The river is lined

with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville.

The rebel General Lyon, in command of that dis-

trict, has orders to watch the river closely and

blockade it. Transports will begin running again

soon. Forrest has a pontoon across the river at

Chickasaw.

Deserters and scouts report Hood's army 25,000

strong with 37 pieces of artillery. He intended to

operate in Middle and Eastern Tennessee and Ken-

tucky. He was marching on Pulaski, Gillis Co.,

Tenn., and expected ultimately to seize Cumber-

land Gap. His men were greatly in need of cloth-

ing; supplies of which they hope to obtain by

plundering the towns through which they pass.

Large numbers of deserters come into our lines

daily; many of them bringing horses and equip-

ments.

The War in Arkansas.

Battle at Fayetteville—Price Again De-

feated.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Advice from Fayetteville,

Arkansas, says, Colonel Brooks, with 2,500 rebels,

attacked that place October 29th, but was repulsed

with considerable loss. From that time to Novem-

ber 21 the town was pretty closely invested, when

General Fagan, with about 6,000 of Price's re-

treating forces came up and bombarded the place

five hours, with two pieces of artillery, but were

held at bay until the next day, when Generals Cur-

tis and Blunt arrived and the rebels skedaddled.

They lost nearly one thousand killed and wounded,

curious was one killed. A missionary who trav-

elled some forty miles with Price, in Arkansas, re-

ports that the General told him he had lost over

ten thousand men killed and wounded, and desert-

ed, and that his expedition into Missouri had been

most disastrous.

From Mexico and New Orleans.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The REPUBLICAN'S Carlo

special gives the following items from New Orleans

papers:

Gen. Canby has sufficiently recovered to resume

business.

The latest Mexican news states that the Emperor

was daily leaning towards the liberal party.

Pere Soule had arrived in the City of Mexico.

Dore Dago Alvarez, son of Don Juan Alvarez, is

reported, would declare in favor of Maximilian.

The Franco-Mexican troops had left their en-

campment.

Southern News.

Interesting Extracts from Late Rebel

Papers.

Late files of Richmond papers furnish interest-

ing details of recent events. The SENTINEL of

Saturday states that General Grant was massing

troops on the right of their line near Battery Har-

rison, and that a large portion of General Sherman's

forces had arrived on the James River. An attack

was anticipated. Artillery and musketry skir-

mishing is reported to have occurred on the lines

South and South-west of Petersburg, on Wednes-

day and Thursday. The following account is

given of the picket fight near Howlett House on

Thursday night:

It being considered desirable to advance and

straighten our picket line in front of Hunter's and

Stewart's brigades, the pickets on duty were re-

inforced soon after dark, by detachments from the

Eleventh, Eighteenth, Ninth and Eighty-eighth reg-

iments. The line thus formed advanced quietly but

rapidly, and were almost upon the enemy's pickets

before they were discovered. Breaking through at

the point first struck, our troops wheeled right and

left, taking the enemy's pickets in line. The re-

sult was that we captured almost every picket for

a distance of about six hundred yards. The troops

of Stewart's regiment captured a colored (Columbia

name), two captains, two lieutenants, and fifty-five

prisoners. The colonel was engaged in a tour of in-

spection of the picket line, and arrived just in time

to be inspected himself. Hunter's men took

seventy prisoners, making a total of one hundred

and thirty prisoners.

Rumors were again current that Gen. Butler's

Dutch Gap Canal had been completed.

The Dispatch publishes the following respecting

operations in the Shenandoah valley:

The Yankees have assumed the defensive and

fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad, and drawn in their lines everywhere in

that vicinity. Those vandals who remain are said

to be the worst thieves and robbers alive. They

plunder the country, without respect to the female

inmates, plunder the rooms, trunks, and possess

themselves of everything valuable. The people are

in continual terror, as they have no protection and

no redress. On the 10th inst., it is reported, ten

of Kinchloe's partisan rangers attacked a squad of 14

southern soldiers, belonging to the 14th Illinois Cavalry,

killing three, wounding ten, and capturing several

horses, without the loss of a single man.

MOODY TO SHERMAN.

NOVEMBER 11.

GENERAL: Some time in the month of September,

during my absence from my command, six of my

men, who had been captured by your forces, were

hung and shot in the streets of Fort R. Y., and

order and in the presence of Brigadier-General

C. F. Smith, then another captured by a Col.

Powell, on a plundering expedition into Rappa-

hanock, shared a similar fate. A label, affixed to

the coat of one of the murdered men, declared

"that this would be the fate of Moody and his

men." Since the murder of my men not less than

seven hundred prisoners, including many officers

of high rank, captured from your army by this

command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but

the execution of my purpose, if regulation was de-

ferred to, as far as possible, to confine the

operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Ac-

cordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men

were, by my order, executed on the Valley Pike—

your highway of travel. Hereafter any prisoners

falling into my hands will be treated with the kind-

ness due to their condition, unless some new act

of barbarity shall compel me, reluctantly, to adopt

a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. S. MOODY, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Major-General SHERMAN.

The designs of General Sherman continue to al-

ter the attention of the Richmond papers, which,

however, contain but little real news on the sub-

ject not already published in the Sun. They all

put the best face upon the matter, and make it ap-

pear that Sherman is going to be "gobbled up" by

the Georgia militia. The Dispatch contains the

following upon this subject:

We have no doubt that Sherman, with an army

of at least 20,000 men, has moved south from At-

lanta, with the design of attacking Macon. If the

Georgians are true to themselves, they, not being

prepared to undertake a protracted siege, must

hurry past the city to open communication with

some new base of supplies. The country cannot

support him, and it is impossible he should carry

more than ten or fifteen days' supplies. During

the Revolution, Burgevine, meeting with an unex-

pected check, was obliged to attempt a movement

very similar to Sherman's, but he and his army—

a consummation which, more than any other

one thing, led to the recognition by Great

Britain of the independence of the Colonies.

The Enquirer contains the following attack on

Jeff. Davis:

No government is so despotic as that of popular

leaders when they are relieved from all control on

the part of the other powers of the State. This is

the teaching of history and the result of the work-

ings of human nature. We are experiencing it now,

but we are not yet fully awake to the extent to

which we have abdicated popular government.

We have, with an intelligence and confidence un-

paralleled in the annals of mankind, stripped our-

selves as a people, of one right after another, until

power has passed almost without reserve, from the

people to one, from the people to the ruler. The

Constitution alone is still holding the list for the

sacred cause. But while we ought, with one mind

and one heart, to devote all we have and all we are

to this noble purpose, we ought also not to lose